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A. P. Miller,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Worthington Advance.

FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

VOLUME VII. WORTHINGTON, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879. NUMBER 41.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[Extra Session.]

The Senate.

THE SILVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Senator Coke's resolution to discharge the finance committee from further consideration of the Warner silver bill and to declare it before the Senate for action was laid before the Senate, but was postponed till to-morrow. On motion of Senator Voorhees the motion by Senator Burnside for an executive session was rejected 19 to 21.

AMENDING A TITLE.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to instruct the committee on enrolled bills to amend a title of an act to amend an act making appropriations for the construction, etc., of certain works on rivers and harbors recently passed, by substituting the words "approved March 3d, 1879" for "approved March 4th, 1879."

GEN. SHIELDS' PENSION.

Senator Vest introduced and asked unanimous consent for present consideration of the bill to continue the special pension of $100 per month granted to the late Gen. Shields, to his widow until her death, and if she leaves any minor children, to said children during their minority.

Senator Edmunds thought the bill should take the course usual with such bills, and on his objection to its present consideration it was placed on the calendar.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Senator Eaton, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the House joint resolution repealing certain clauses of the sundry civil appropriation act passed at the last session, with a recommendation that the Senate non-concur in the House. Amendment agreed to.

THE ARMY AND ELECTIONS.

On motion of Senator Harris the McDonald bill, authorizing the employment of the militia and land and navy forces of the United States in certain cases, was taken up, and Harris made a speech in support of the bill. Senator Harris said the constitution gives the States exclusive control over the qualifications of voters. It gives Congress permission to make or alter, etc., the time and manner of holding elections, but it is conceded by all impartial commentators that this power was intended to be used only as a means of preservation in case States should fail to make such regulation. The language is mandatory to the States that they shall prescribe qualifications of voters, etc. It is only permissive to Congress that it "may" make or alter, etc. The word "manner," of course, only refers to the methods, that is whether by ballot or viva voce, or other similar methods.

Senator Harris quoted the decision of the supreme court in the case of Miner vs. Happersett, and in the Cruikshank case, that the general government has no voters of its own in the States, etc. Yet, ostensibly, under the clause of the constitution above cited and the elaborate system of election laws, has grown up under which the government has assumed the dictation of the qualifications for voters in the States. Deputy marshals and supervisors are appointed, as claimed, to prevent fraud. This has a taking sound and would be effective were it not known that, instead of preventing fraud, those officers have extended and introduced new phases of it. Of what use is it, asked Senator Harris, for the States to prescribe qualifications for voters, as it is their duty, when these federal officers whose chief claim to appointment is their bad character and partisan zeal, are authorized to override such qualifications and decide according to their own pleasure who may or may not vote. There was no State, he said, so corrupt as not to be able to preserve the purity of its own elections, and he denied the usefulness, as well as the constitutionality of the laws in question.

When Senator Harris concluded the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—A resolution offered by Mr. Acklin was referred, directing the committee on Pacific railroads to inquire whether the Union Pacific railroad company has not violated its charter in making investments contrary to the provisions thereof, and whether the two contracts entered into about April 23, 1875, between the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific companies, are not in violation of their charters.

INVESTIGATION DEFEATED.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for the investigation in regard to the construction of public buildings was defeated, yeas 115, nays 82, not the necessary two-thirds vote in the affirmative.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Mr. Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriation, reported back the substitute for the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was reported and recommitted last week. He stated it was a unanimous report. Mr. Atkins proceeded by unanimous consent to make a statement in regard to the bill. He said it differed in a very few respects from the bill reported a few days since and recommitted. The principle feature of the difference between the substitute and the original bill consisted in appropriating $15,000 for the payment of salaries, storekeepers and gaugers, made necessary by the increase of distilleries in the Southern States within the last few months. It was really in the nature of a deficiency but the committee had thought it very important that the appropriation should be made. The present bill did not increase a single salary excepting the pay of messengers from $660 to $720, and of laborers from $600 to $660. An increase in the clerical force in the pension office was made in compliance with the request of the commissioner. It re-enacted the present law with certain eliminations. There were no so-called political restrictions in the bill. The restrictions in the vetoed bill, which had created such a contest on the floor, were not embraced in the present bill, nor was the appropriation for contingent expenses for the courts amounting to $2,260,000. It was upon that portion of the bill that the restrictive clause had been placed in regard to the payment of supervisors and deputy marshals. That matter would be embraced in a subsequent bill—a supplemental bill—which would be reported by his friend from Ohio, Mr. McMahon.

Mr. Hawley, a member of the appropriation committee, stated that members of the minority of that committee, and that the Republicans generally were very much opposed to the bill in its present form, and would much prefer to pass the regular appropriation bill of the last session, minus the political sections. There were very serious objections to the bill by reason of its complication and its obscurity. Still he did not deny that the treasury department by detailing three men, one with the old bill, another with the new one, and a third with a slate and pencil, might find out what was appropriated, and so the government could live under it. It provided substantially, he supposed, for all the necessities of the government in that direction. It had been entrusted a good deal, and rightfully, to the chairman of the committee, and members of the committee had consented unanimously to waive any objection to it. It contained no political matter and therefore the Republican members rather consented to its passage than approved of it.

Mr. Atkins then renewed his motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and the motion was carried without division.

Immediately afterwards Messrs. Cabell and Cox intimated a desire for a division.

The speaker said he had given full time for a call for division before announcing the result. He would, however, recall that announcement, and he asked whether there was any call for a division. Mr. Cox said he did not insist upon it. Mr. Finley did, however, and called for the yeas and nays, and the Republican side of the House very generally sustained the call. The vote was therefore taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas, 188; nays, 21. The negative votes were given by Cabell, Caldwell, Clark, (Mo.) Cox, Dunn, Elam, Finley, Frost, Gunter, Hinkle, Hurd, Knott, Manning, McMillin, Nichols, Robertson, Slemons, Smith, (N. C.,) Turner, (Ohio,) Whitthorne and Wilson.

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

Mr. McMahon, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Ordered printed and recommitted.

MEMPHIS MARINE HOSPITAL.

Mr. Regan moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating $30,000 for construction of the marine hospital in Memphis. Agreed to.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. Ryan moved to suspend the rules and pass the army appropriation bill precisely as it was reported on June 6th from the appropriation committee by Mr. Clymer.

Mr. Atkins moved to adjourn.

The Speaker inquired of Mr. Ryan if the bill he desired to pass contained everything that was in the bill reported by Mr. Clymer.

Mr. Ryan—Everything word for word as printed.

Mr. Atkins renewed his motion to adjourn. Agreed to, yeas 105, nays 100. This was a strict party vote with the exception of Kiefer and Sapp, who voted in the affirmative, and the following Greenbackers, who voted in the negative: Aiken, Bouck, Culberson, De La Matyr, Felton, Ford, Forsythe, Gillette, Jones, Lowe, Murch, Stephens, Stevenson, Weaver and Yokum. House adjourned.

WARNER SILVER BILL.

CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Democratic members of the Senate assembled in caucus soon after the adjournment of that body this afternoon, and remained in private consultation nearly three hours. The caucus was called at the instance of friends of the Warner silver bill with a view to convincing their colleagues that in a party point of view it would be desirable to procure final action on that measure by the Senate during the present session; as a means to that end it was suggested that the Democratic members of the finance committee should agree to report back the bill immediately without recommendation, or that otherwise the dominant party in the Senate should unitedly support Coke's pending resolution which provides for bringing the bill forthwith before the Senate by discharging the committee from its further consideration. It was not proposed to make it a caucus measure, except to the extent of insuring prompt action on it, but the discussion to-day developed such immovable opposition to the bill on the part of some Senators, and such irreconcilable differences of opinion as to the question of expediency involved in the suggestions above noted, that no proposition whatever was pushed to a vote and the caucus adjourned without taking any action and without its members being nearer an agreement than when they assembled. The speakers in favor of the bill were Senators Thurman, Beck, Voorhees, Garland, Maxey, Hereford, Coke and Pendleton. Senators Bayard, Eaton and Kernan made the principal speeches in opposition to the bill. The merits of the bill were debated only incidentally, there being no hope of changing opinions concerning them, but the question of the probable effects of its passage by the Senate in connection with its anticipated veto by the President, was the subject of a very animated discussion. On one hand it was argued that the effect would be to give increased strength to the Democracy in the West, and especially in the coming Ohio contest. On the other hand it was insisted that aside from the doubt whether the bill would obtain a majority vote in the Senate, its passage by the dominant party in that body would tend to alienate Democratic votes in the Eastern states, and notably in New York and Connecticut. It was also earnestly argued in opposition to the demands for immediate action upon the bill, that the friends of the bimetallic system would most effectually promote the permanent establishment of a double standard in the country by deferring the present measure until next session, and thus avoid an alleged threatened embarrassment to efforts already in progress to establish an international common ratio of values between the precious metals. The indications in the caucus to-day were that at least eight or nine Democratic Senators will vote against Coke's pending resolution, and that it will therefore be defeated.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President nominated Daniel C. Hilt postmaster at Urbana, Ohio.

JURORS' TEST OATH.

The House judiciary committee this morning considered Senator Bayard's bill passed in the Senate Friday last, entitled a bill in relation to juries and to repeal sections 831, 820 and 821 and part of the revised statutes of the United States. Representative Herbert submitted an amendment which provides that in the selection of jurors, grand and petit, the clerk and commissioner shall in no wise have regard to political affiliations, but shall look solely to the qualifications prescribed by the law. Citizens possessing all other qualifications, which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be competent to serve as grand or petit jurors, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, but no officer or employe of the United States or of any State shall be competent to serve.

THE SEWARD IMPEACHMENT.

The chair appointed as a sub-committee to examine into the articles of impeachment against Geo. F. Seward, United States minister to China, Messrs. New, House, Ryan, McKinley and Williams, Wis. It is not likely any report will be made the present session.

Secretary McCreary leaves to-morrow to attend the closing exercises at the Pennsylvania Military academy, where he is to deliver an address Tuesday night. The Secretary will join General Sherman's party and go to West Point. Secretary Thompson will leave this afternoon for Annapolis to attend the closing exercises of the Naval academy.

M'CREARY'S NOMINATION.

The Senate judiciary committee to-day took up the nomination of Secretary McCreary, to be United States Judge nee Judge Dillon resigned, and reported it to a sub committee for consideration and report hereafter.

CATTLE IMPORTATIONS.

The House to-day passed the bill amending the statutes relative to the importation of neat cattle for breeding purposes. It permits special importation of foreign animals for breeding purposes upon order of the secretary of the treasury under such regulations as he may establish.

FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since Saturday's report, $352,180.

THE OLD WORLD.

Solovieff Pays the Penalty for His Attack on the Czar—The German Emperor's Golden Wedding—Cabinet Troubles in Spain—The Prosecution of Paul De Cassagnac Voted by the French Chamber of Deputies—Miscellaneous.

England.

DEAD.

LONDON, June 9.—Mrs. Howard Paul, actress and singer, is dead.

PAROLE STOCK DECLINING.

LONDON, June 9.—Mycaene is now the favorite of the Ascot stakes at 100 to 30 against him. The betting against Parole is 4 to 1. Parole's decline is caused by the fact that he has also been entered for the gold vace, and will hardly contest both races, although he is almost certain to choose the Ascot stakes. Recent rains also made the course soft, thus operating against Parole, who carries the heaviest weight.

DUKE OF MAGENTA SCRATCHED.

The racer, Duke of Magenta, being amiss, is scratched for the Ascott gold cup.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

CALCUTTA, via New York, June 9.—The Afghanistan treaty has created a strong impression in Persia, greatly increasing British prestige.

Cholera of severe type has made its appearance in lower Batoum pass. A mission to Cabul is to be forthwith formed at Kopat and proceed by way of Khuram about the end of June.

The Dacoits of the Poonah district are still active and petty robberies are reported daily, but since the great fires there have been no outrages on a large scale. More or less copious rains are reported from nearly all the districts of Bengal and Assem. The rainfall in Cachin, Bengal, has as yet been slight and partial, but sufficient to greatly improve the prospect of the indigo crop.

Reports from the tea districts are, on the whole, fairly good.

Famine in Cashmere is taking its course and the people are reported dying by hundreds.

Russia.

SOLOVIEFF HANGED.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—The sentence against Alexander Solovieff, who attempted the assassination of the emperor, April 14, was carried out to-day. He was hanged at 10 this morning on Smolenski field.

Italy.

ROME, June 9.—The eruption of Mount Ætna has ceased, but the volcano continues to give forth smoke.

A riot against the collection of taxes has occurred in the district of Catania. Several soldiers and peasants have been killed.

Louisiana Politics.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The committee on privileges and elections to-day resumed the investigation of the Kellogg-Spofford case and recalled Thomas Murray, colored.

By Mr. Merrick: Q. On Saturday you stated that you had not been promised money, but you told De Lacy that you could make $2,5000. I forgot to ask you how you were going to make money. A. By coming here to tell the truth and make a reputation with my people. It would be worth $2,500 to have the good people of my community with me.

Q. Your people have a bad reputation and you wanted to build up a good reputation for yourself? A. Yes.

By Mr. Schellabarger. How did you get $2,500; you thought your reputation was worth $2,500. A. No; I thought I could make $10,000 out of it.

De Lacy was re-called and questioned about the signature to his affidavit, and the committee compared the signature to the affidavit with the name written on a separate piece of paper Saturday, but conclusions differed. Mr. Merrick then offered in evidence De Lacy's affidavit to abide the disposition of other affidavits. The sergeant-at-arms reported eight witnesses on each side had been subpœnaed. The chairman suggested the examination be limited to that number, as it might be considered proper to sen a sub-committee to New Orleans to examine witnesses in order to save expense.

JULES SEVEIONES,

a member of the Packard legislature in 1877, and present in the joint convention that elected Kellogg to the Senate, was examined. Mr. Merrick exhibited the affidavit of the witness who, he said, made it, and it bore his signature. An affidavit was read stating that the witness was not present in the legislature in January, 1877, when Kellogg was elected for the long term, but voted for him the next day.

By Mr. Merrick—Is that true? A. It is not true.

Q. Tell us who lied. A. The very parties who induced me to make the affidavit knew it to be a lie.

Merrick—I insist on knowing the name. A. I can't tell.

By Mr. Kernan of the committee—You ought to answer the question. A. I can't answer because it would implicate other parties not interested.

Mr. Kernan—We can't help that.

Mr. Schallabarger suggested that the witness be told the consequences of not answering.

The witness said that Cavanac was posted on the subject.

Mr. Kernan—As it is not a secret you must answer.

The witness then gave the name of Drouette.

Mr. Merrick—We want all the names of those who induced you to swear to what they knew was a lie. A. There was another party and I am sorry I gave his name.

Mr. Merrick—And you refuse to name the others.

Mr. Kernan—Did you say they knew it was a falsehood when you made the affidavit? A. They knew it to be false.

Q. Who were they? A. That's what I decline to answer.

Q. What reason can you give for not letting the world know who those men are? The witness, after hesitating, said: Cavanac is another.

Mr. Kernan—Who else? A. Others wanted me to swear to lies; they did not induce me; Thomas Murray and J. W. Elder were among them.

In reply to Mr. Hill the witness said: Cavanac was present; when he wrote the affidavit nobody offered to write it; he wrote it by himself.

Q. What were the inducements made to you previous to writing the affidavit? A. Cavanac said I should have everything I wanted, as Kellogg was to be put out of the Senate anyhow. Murray said there was sugar in it, but did not ask me to swear falsely.

A. Drouette told me to stand by my affidavit.

Q. How was it known that you had made an affidavit? A. It was the talk for two months. Drouette said my testimony was more important for Spofford than the testimony of the others.

Q. You made the affidavit to get sugar. A. No, but to ascertain how all affidavits were manufactured. I did not believe what they said.

Q. You made the affidavit voluntarily. A. Yes, of my own motion. I made three affidavits. (Laughter).

Q. Do you not think it was immoral to swear to a lie? A. That depends on the circumstances. It is not when men want to bring about how affidavits are obtained.

The witness in reply to Senator Bailey said he had held a position in the New Orleans custom house, but resigned as soon as he became a witness; that he made the affidavit for the benefit of the public, to expose fraud. Murray said he wanted witness to go to Cavanac to testify in behalf of Spofford that he (witness) was not present on the day Kellogg was generally voted for. It was not a lie, the witness said, because he told it purposely to show how things were done.

Merrick then cross-examined witness, who said he made a second affidavit for Elder, who said he would not pay anything. He told Cavanac he was not present at the election of Kellogg, but was locked up in a room.

Q. That was a lie, a blunt, straightforward lie. A. Yes.

Q. Was what you did superinduced by the love of justice, truth, patriotism or sugar. A. I never was bribed, and the parties themselves know it, because they had again and again offered me bribes and I refused them.

Q. Who were the parties. A. I decline to state.

Senator Hill—You must answer. A. Mr. Drouette told me that if I recorded my vote for Spofford I could get what I wanted in money. I answered that I could not. Will you not, he asked, do it as a favor for me. I replied no, I cannot because it would not be consistent to vote for two men for the same office. This was in the Nicholls legislature.

Senator Kellogg interrupted witness, who said he was 34 years old, a white man and was discharged from an old French family. He called at the Senator's room on his arrival at Washington. Merely shook hands with him and did not remain ten minutes. The Senator did not talk about the case, and said to witness I doubt whether you should have come here now, but after you testify I should be glad to see you. The witness said he saw Elder for the first time in New Orleans on the 2d of May. Elder said he was from Washington, getting up testimony for Spofford. Elder had a room in the custom house: The first of the three affidavits was given to Elder because Elder had not previously believed witness was for Spofford. By this means witness was posted as to how the parties were making up affidavits. Elder told him Cavanac was getting up affidavits for Spofford to show there was no quorum in the Packard legislature that elected Kellogg. Elder said he wanted only five to break a quorum, and there was the plan, and further, if they could succeed in breaking the quorum Kellogg would be unseated before this session was over. Murray said that by testifying for Spofford they could get all they wanted. Cavanac said that Spofford when seated would divide his salary among those who stuck to him. [Laughter.] Cavanac wanted an affidavit similar to the one witness gave Elder. The witness gave the names of four men with whom to break the quorum, including Murray and himself.

Q. Was there not another man? A. Yes, but they did not have so much confidence in him. Laughter. They were depending on the fact that Thomas was not there. Watson was to personate Thomas. The witness did not know whether or not Thomas was present at the joint session of the legislature, but thought he was.

Q. Did you know of others who made affidavits similar to yours? A. It is said one was made by Brooks, but Brooks was present at the joint session. I cannot remember seeing him there, but the record shows that he was.

Q. All this is new to me. Now tell me why you signed the affidavit. A. I signed it to show how easy it was to get up affidavits knowing them to be untrue.

Q. You wanted to find out all the facts in the case, to learn all about it. A. That's it exactly.

Q. Have you not been a consistant Republican, and whenever you found a point against a Republican you acted like a detective, and worked it out. A. Yes.

Q. And whenever you saw a scheme on foot you would follow it up and get to the bottom of it. A. Yes. I made the affidavit to obtain Elder's confidence, and went to Cavanac's office to get the facts. I was approached on the cars while coming here, and was told that by supporting Spofford I would be taken care of.

Senator Cameron—What inducement was made to you and by whom? A. By Cavanac, who said Spofford would divide his salary.

During the further examination of witness he said he was told that $1,500 would be given for going over to the Nicholls legislature, but he never received the money.

Q. Who said that? A. Droutee, who is a Democrat.

The examination of witness here ended.

Senator Hill said the witness came here on false testimony and therefore he did not want his fees to be paid until the question could be settled by the committee. Adjourned till to-morrow.

ARREST OF ONE OF THE LIARS.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—W. J. DeLacy, witness for Spofford, who testified Saturday and to-day before the Senate committee in the Kellogg-Spofford contest, was arrested this afternoon upon complaint of Cavanac, Spofford's agent, on a charge of perjury. He gave bond in $500 for appearance at the police court to-morrow.

FIENDISH "DISCIPLINE."

Another Boy Tortured, Blinded and Maimed for Life at Philadelphia's House of Refuge.

[New York World Philadelphia Letter.]

Poor Henry Ackley is not the only victim of the inhumanity practiced at the Philadelphia house of refuge. To-day an operation was performed at the Philadelphia hospital upon William Christman, the doctors having decided that, by taking out one eye, there is a possibility of saving the other, which is now almost gone. William Christman was left an orphan at an early age, and finally drifted into the northern home for friendless children, where he remained until he was accused, in company with other inmates of this charitable institution, of having upset the donation box. He was hurried before a magistrate, and within a few hours found himself in the house of refuge. He was a stout and healthy boy, and stood well with the officers until Mr. Bulkley assumed charge. He was soon after that marked as a black sheep, and when an attempt was made to set fire to the building in July, 1873, he was at once accused of complicity in the attempt.

In spite of his strenuous denials, and as far as can be learned without any evidence against him, he was placed in solitary confinement. The cell was low, dark and close, and there was not a single article of furniture in it. A window, barred by an iron plate, served only as a mockery to show that light might come through it if it were let in, and a terrible stench, due to defective ventilation, made it a veritable Black Hole. Here he remained for a week, compelled to lie down with his mouth close to the cell door and subsisting on bread and water, while the thermometer frequently touched 100 degrees. He was at last led, weak and tottering, to the lower floor (he had been confined in the top of the building where the heat of the sun had the most effect) and asked by Superintendent Bulkley:

"Well, will you confess now?"

"I've nothing to confess," replied he, "I didn't"—

"Will you confess at once?" interrupted his inquisitor.

"I have nothing," he began again, when at a signal he was taken by an attendant and laid naked over the steam generator while the superintendent beat him over the back with a cane, bringing the blood at almost every stroke. He shrieked aloud and then a bundle of rattans was used upon his bare back until he fainted. When he came to he was again in his dark cell, so weak from long confinement and loss of blood that he could hardly move.

Two weeks longer he remained in this horrible place until late one night he was told that he was to be sent to a farmer in the country. He was taken outside the wall, thinly clad, the cold night air striking through to his bones after his long, suffocating confinement, and told to wait on the corner until the farmer came. The guide hardly disappeared in the distance when a policeman came up with "I want you." It was not a simple order to "move on," but he "wanted" him. He took him to the station and the next day a careless magistrate sent him to the house of correction as a vagrant—a boy, who had not been free to go where he pleased for years.

The exposure had done its work, however. His eyes began to fail, all sense of hearing in one ear was lost and a slender, unattenuated form that six months later was turned adrift from the house of correction bore no semblance to the stout and healthy boy that had been taken out of the streets years before. He walked back to the city a wreck. He found some friends who found him a little work, but it was more than his feeble hands could do, and without eyes and with partial sense of hearing he was of no use to himself or any one else.

To-day the body of Harry Ackley was buried in the Cathedral cemetery, and to-morrow the executive committee of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children will discuss the case and see what they can do about it. The mayor has done something by severely reprimanding Lieut. Jordan, who was in charge of the Ninth district station, for not reporting the case and giving an early opportunity for a complete investigation. The Christman case fortunately is in the hands of an attorney, and the system of management in this institution will be investigated in a court of justice in a suit for damages.

MORE FANATICISM.

A Child Dying Slowly for Want of Proper Food—A "Sacrifice to the Spirits."

The following is taken from the Anaheim (Los Angeles Co., Cal.,) *Gazette*, May 21st: "The readers of the *Gazette* are acquainted with the peculiar system of dietetics practiced by the members of the Societas Frugalia. They have doubtless had a hearty laugh over the absurdity of the system, and have dismissed the subject from their minds with the mental remark that if these people chose to gorge themselves with pumpkinseed and green peas, it was nobody's business but their own. But the affair assumes a serious aspect when it is known that the children of the community are compelled to subsist on the same meager fare. There are three children, one of them being a mere baby—about a year old. This child, when eight months old, was weaned upon scraped apple, so Doctor Schlesinger says. This has been its diet ever since, varied only by occasional indulgences in dried figs, oranges, raisins, or something of that sort. The result is that the child is nothing but skin and bones. It is being slowly starved to death. Those who have seen the poor little child say that it is undoubtedly dying of starvation, and that unless some nourishment is speedily given it, it will die. Two or three weeks ago a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Toombs, whose residence is near that occupied by the society, wrote a respectful note to the mother of the child, telling her that it was undoubtedly dying of starvation, and suggesting the propriety of giving the little innocent that nourishment of which it so manifestly stood in need. To this missive a most extraordinary reply was made. The mother wrote:

"I am willing to sacrifice my child to the spirits. If it shall pass away, it will not be lost to me."

Only a few weeks ago the whole civilized world was thrilled with horror at the recital of the tragedy at Pocasset, where Freeman and wife, Second Adventist fanatics, killed their lovely little daughter under the belief that God desired them to offer her up as a sacrifice. But here is a case which exceeds that tragedy in atrocity. In the one case the little victim scarce felt the knife which the fanatical father plunged into her heart; but in the present instance the hapless infant is condemned to a slow and lingering death and torture inexpressible. What can be thought of parents who thus revel in the agony of their offspring? And what can be thought of a community which will permit such outrageous and horrible deeds to be enacted under the mantle of religious belief?

The following testimonial of a certain patent medicine speaks for itself: "Dear Sir—Two months ago my wife could scarcely speak. She has taken two bottles of your 'Life Renewer,' and now she can't speak at all. Please send me two more bottles. I wouldn't be without it."
Norristown Herald

THE WORLD'S DOINGS.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An excursion train, June 6, on the Utah Western narrow gauge railroad, was thrown from the track near Black Rock. Brakeman killed, and conductor slightly injured. No passengers hurt.

A FATAL FIRE.

At Woburn, Mass., June 3, a fire in the Merrimack chemical company's works, caused a loss of $70,000; insured. W. V. Weeks bookkeeper for the company, fell into a pool of vitrol and was fatally burned. Several others were badly burned with vitrol.

FIRE.

At Dwight, Ill. June 8, a fire originating in Mr. Hay's harness shop destroyed eleven business houses and dwellings. Loss estimated at $75,000. Insured for $25,000, in the Hartford, Springfield, North British and German-American companies.

MILITARY HONORS.

A Leavenworth, Ks., dispatch says two companies of the Nineteeth United States infantry and a regimental band, under the command of Captain Luke O'Reilly, left Fort Leavenworth on the afternoon of June 3 for Carrollton, Mo., to assist at the funeral of General James Shields.

A BOY MURDERER.

At Rohrersville, Washington county, Maryland June 5, Lewis S. Miller, aged 15, shot and killed Charles Norris of about the same age. Miller had been teased by boys who called him nicknames. He procured a musket, loaded it, followed the boys and shot Norris, who died instantly.

ADROIT BURGLARS ARE ABOUT.

The house of John Seeger of St. Paul, was burglarized, evidently by experts on the early morning of June 3. The burglars were discovered and frightend away with only $40. worth of plunder overlooking some $400 worth of jewelry and watches of easy access.

A HARDENED VILLAIN.

At Philadelphia, June 7, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Edward Parr, who murdered his daughter, Mrs. Susan Irwin, the prisoner, exclaimed, "Good, let me hang on Monday. Parr smilingly told his counsel that he was satified with the result The hanging will be fixed for Friday.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

At an early hour on the morning of June 6, a fire broke out in Pier & Smith,s hardware store at holly, Mich.. and before its progress was stayed it destroyed ten buildings. The powder magazine in Pier & Smith's store exploded with terrific force. blowing off the roof of the building. Total loss $24,000; insurance $2,100.

FIRE—FATALLY HURT.

At Burlington, Iowa, June 7, the Lawerence house was destroyed by fire. The guests were compelled to escape from the upper stories by means of ladders. J. F. Keene, ex-conductor on the Michigan Central railroad, fell from the fourth story to the sidewalk, receiving fatal injuries. Loss $45,000; half insured.

FAMINE IN HINDOSTAN.

Official reports from Cashmere say it is impossible to exaggerate the distress that famine is causing there. The maharajah of of this province, at the earnest request of the viceroy of India, is proceeding to Serinagua to superintend the organization of relief. Three thousand five hundred tons of grain are in transit to the valley of Cashmere.

ROASTED ALIVE.

As Mrs. Honora Lacy was driving from Wilmington Del. to her home in Chester county, Pa. June 7, the contents of the carriage, cotton and straw, were ignited by matches, and in an instant the whole interior of the vehicle was in a blaze, and the horses becoming frightened ran away, and before stopped Mrs. Lacy was literally roasted alive.

NOMINATION.

The secretary of war has been nominated to a judgeship. June 3, the President sent to the Senate the following: I nominate George W. McCrary, of Iowa, to be judge of the eighth United States judicial circuit in place of John F. Dillon, resigned, the resignation to take effect on the first day of September, 1879, and this nomination is to be for the vacancy thus created.

SUICIDE.

June 6, Mrs. Magdalena Bouschoff, of Dayton, Ky., in a fit of anger, badly injured a little daughter of a neighbor. The girl grew dangerously ill. Mrs, B. hearing of it, and anticipating the girl would die, committed suicide by throwing herself into a cistern. She had told her husband that if the girl died she would rather kill herself than have her children disgraced by her execution by the law.

LYNCHING.

Santa Fe, New Mexico telegraph, June 7: Wednesday night at Los Vegas an Italian who murdered a Frenchman and an American woman, and who was sentenced to be hanged, but was allowed a new trial, and an American who murdered a man, were taken from the jail and hanged on the public square by citizens. The bodies were still hanging the next morning.

DARING ROBBERY

At Chicago on the afternoon of June 7, the messenger of the Illinois Central railroad while on his way to the bank with $9,000 in bills for deposit, was met by two strangers in front of A. T. Stewart & Co's, who threw cayenne pepper in his eyes, snatching the the package of money and, jumping into a buggy, drove south without detention.

CYCLONE.

May 29, a cyclone swept part of Holt and Nodaway counties, Missouri, about twenty-five miles north of St. Joseph. It moved at a velocity of sixty miles an hour, demolishing houses, uprooting and twisting off trees, and destroying property of all descriptions. It moved in a northwesterly direction, and when several miles east of Barnard suddenly disappeared. A tract of territory half a mile wide was devastated. A number of casualties occurred.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

A Tucson, Arizona, dispatch says a band of Indians supposed to be renegades from San Carlos reservation, have been maurauding for three weeks. Captain Byer overtook and fought the renegades in the mountains, killing four, among them their chief and wouding four. So far the Indians have killed five men and run off considerable stock. The military are pursuing their usual vigorous policy, and will soon have them in hand.

SHOT,

Reese Parsons, mulatto, a notorious desperady, for a long time leader of the thieves in Bourbon county, West Virginia, was pursued by an officer with a warrant for his arrest June 3, and resisting was shot and instantly killed near Grafton. Several of the gang Parsons belonged to were arrested some days ago, and seventy skeleton keys were found in their possession. Two more red men, Simpson Ullam and James McCulloch, of the Wetzel county gang, were arrested.

CONFIRMATIONS.

In executive session of the Senate June 3, all pending nominations, some 300 men in number, appointments and promotions in the army, were confirmed en masse. The nomination of Secretary McCrary as Jugde Dillon's successor, was referred in the usual course. The nomination of R. Stockett Mathews, to be United States district judge of Maryland, was reported adversely by the judiciary committee. The following was also confirmed: Wilson King Pennsylvania. consul at Birmingham.

STRIKE AT BUFFALO.

For some days past trouble has been brewing among the longshore men and propeller lines at Buffalo, N. Y., caused by the demand for increased wages from 15 to 20 cents an hour, which the propeller lines refused to accede. A number of them refused to work and threatened the new men engaged in their places with violence. Stones and clubs were freely used on the morning of May 27 on a lot of men unloading a vessel, but the strikers were promptly dispersed by the police. More trouble is looked for.

COLLEGE BURNED.

At Easton, Pa. at eight o'clock in the evening of June 4, Pardee Hall, one of the Lafayette college buildings, was destroyed by fire. Owing to the scarcity of water the efforts of steamers and firemen were unavailing, and at midnight the building was completely gutted. It was erected a few years ago at a cost of $225,000, donated by A. Pardee, and the fixtures cost $75,000 more. Loss almost total. Fire supposed to have originated in the basement of the chemical department. During the progress of the fire a man fell from the third story and was fatally injured. Insurance on building $120,000

BISHOP M'CROSKEY'S SUCCESSOR.

In the Episcopal convention at Detroit Mich., at the afternoon session, June 6, the clergy made a nomination of Rev. Geo Worthington, Detroit, for bishop, which was rejected by the laity by a vote of 15 yeas to 71 nays, it having been previously decided by a vote of the convention that each lay deligate should cast an individual vote. The clergy next presented the name of Rev. T. A. Snively, which was also rejected by the laity. The next nomination by the clergy was the name of Rev. Samuel Harris, of St. James church Chicago, which the laity confirmed by a vote of 39 yeas to 36 nays. The election of Harris was then nanimous.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

The legislative, exoeutive and judicial appropriation bill which at times was presented June 5, in the House, incorporates the bill known as the McMahon amendment, providing for the repeal of certain laws regulating the payment of pensions and directing the secretary of the treasury to pay out for arrears of pensions the remainder of the ten millions of dollars which have been held as a special fund for the redemption of the fractional currency. The bill also provides for salaries of offices which have been created since the passage of the act of 1878 and includes the necessary appropriations for different bureaus, and no other minor provisions, and no general legislation other than that mentioned as included.

TOBACCO KILLING HIM.

The New York *Sun* is responsible for the statement that Senator Matt Carpenter's physician has ordered him off to Florida for his health. It is given out that the trouble is rheumatism, but every one that knows the Senator's habits understands that it is tobacco. He smokes from twenty to thirty choice cigars a day, and fills in the space time with pulls at his pipes. He may go to Florida, but unless he gives up tobacco he will not improve. He is a slave to it, and it is killing him. His arms and legs are as little as pipe-stems, and the flesh has gone from his body. Yet he is as cheerful and as lively as of old, and does not indicate by his manner that anything was the matter with him.

HUNG.

At Chambersburg, Pa., June 5, Peter, alias Peachey Swingler, colored, who murdered John Anderson, colored, at a ball on the night of December 17th, last, was hanged in the jail yard. Upon reaching the scaffold Swingler himself, placed the rope around his neck, which the sheriff had him remove to allow him to make any remarks if he wished He then said whiskey and bad company brought him there, and advised all to abstain from them. He thanked the Sheriff and attendants for their kindness. He said he was ready, and again placed the rope around his neck, which the sheriff again had removed. After prayer the cap was placed over his head the rope was adjusted and the trap was sprung at 11:05, and at 11:15 he was pronounced dead

THE POISONED BROOK.

Advices from Island Point, Vermont of May 30, are to the effect that there has been nine deaths, so far, of children who drank from the poisoned brook. Edward Morse lost two; John Aldrich, three; Fred. Simpson, one; L. Wilson, one; Mr. Park, one, and John Cole, one. Others cannot live Potato tops poisoned by Paris green and thrown into the brook are regarded as the cause of poisoning rather than the carcasses of dead animals. Terrible distress prevails and work is suspended. Twenty-seven children were poisoned by drinking from the brook. The farmer who allowed the carcasses to be thrown in will be arrested. The bodies of the children soon decompose and are quickly buried. Additional accounts are that two more children of John Aldrich have died, making five, his entire family. Mrs. Aldrich is insane.

KILLED BY FALLING WALLS.

At Cincinnati, O., June 5, workmen were placed in the ruins of Post & Co's. fire to clear away the rubbish, and at half past three o'clock one of the interior walls fell, carrying with it portions of the second, third, fourth and fifth walls, and a number of men. A fire alarm brought a number of engines and police to the ruins, and with a number of volunteers work was commenced to rescue the dead and dying. In half an hour one dead man and two wounded had been taken out, but work was interrupted by a further fall of the ruins, burying those carried down by the first crash still deeper in the debris. Work was again resumed, and the following dead and injured were finally rescued: Four persons taken out dead, and a number of wounded. Previous to the accident Post & Co. estimated their loss at from $40,000 to $45,000, but they state that it will certainly reach $100,000, and possibly $120,000. There are two men yet missing, John McGarry and Michael O'Dowd, and the work of searching for their bodies is progressing as rapidly as possible, but up to 11:30 p. m. they had not been found.

A HORRIBLE TRANSACTION.

It is reported that last week in Chihuahua, Mexico, a woman went into a shoemaker's shop in front of his dwelling and was measured for a pair of shoes. The son o Crispin said to the woman: "You have the prettiest foot in Mexico." The woman was to come back the next day and leave one dollar, when the shoes were to be commenced. The shoemaker's wife, hearing all, said nothing. The next day the shoemaker was out when the woman with the pretty foot called, according to agreement, and the wife got her into the backroom and stabbed her to death. The